

GH (GH-1): sc-57158

BACKGROUND

Pituitary growth hormone (GH), also designated somatotropin plays a crucial role in stimulating and controlling the growth, metabolism and differentiation of many mammalian cell types by modulating the synthesis of multiple mRNA species. These effects are mediated by the binding of GH to its membrane-bound receptor, GHR, and involve a phosphorylation cascade that results in the modulation of numerous signaling pathways. GH is secreted in a pulsatile pattern which is tightly controlled by the interplay of GH-releasing hormone (GHRH) and somatostatin (SRIF). GHRH and SRIF are the primary hypothalamic factors that determine GH secretion from the somatotroph and regulate GH synthesis and secretory reserve. GH output is also highly sensitive to feedback control by GH itself, as well as by Insulin-like growth factor I. GH is synthesized by acidophilic or somatotrophic cells of the anterior pituitary gland. Human growth hormone contains 191 amino acid residues with 2 disulfide bridges.

REFERENCES

1. Niall, H.D., et al. 1971. Sequence of pituitary and placental lactogenic and growth hormones: evolution from a primordial peptide by gene reduction. *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA* 68: 866-869.
2. Harper, M.E., et al. 1982. Chromosomal localization of the human placental lactogen-growth hormone gene cluster to 17q22-24. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* 34: 227-234.
3. Jellinck, P.H., et al. 1985. Normal and recombinant human growth hormone administered by constant infusion feminize catechol estrogen formation by rat liver microsomes. *Endocrinology* 117:2274-2278.
4. Campbell, R.M., et al. 1992. Evolution of the growth hormone-releasing factor (GRF) family of peptides. *Growth Regul.* 2: 175-191.
5. Amit, T., et al. 1999. The human growth hormone (GH) receptor and its truncated isoform: sulfhydryl group inactivation in the study of receptor internalization and GH-binding protein generation. *Endocrinology* 140: 266-272.
6. Lincoln, D.T., et al. 2000. Growth hormone and colorectal carcinoma: localization of receptors. *In Vivo* 14: 41-49.
7. Robinson, I.C. 2000. Control of growth hormone (GH) release by GH secretagogues. *Novartis Found. Symp.* 227: 206-224.
8. Baou, N., et al. 2000. Evidence for a selective loss of somatostatin receptor subtype expression in male germ cell tumors of seminoma type. *Carcinogenesis* 21: 805-810.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: GH1, GH2 (human) mapping to 17q23.3.

SOURCE

GH (GH-1) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against full length GH of human origin.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG₁ kappa in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

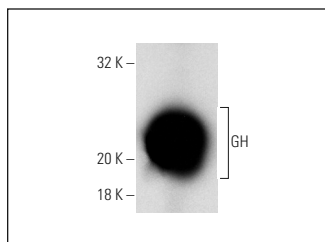
APPLICATIONS

GH (GH-1) is recommended for detection of GH of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)] and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Molecular Weight of GH: 20 kDa.

Positive Controls: human pituitary tissue extract or JAR cell lysate: sc-2276.

DATA



GH (GH-1): sc-57158. Western blot analysis of GH expression in human pituitary tissue extract.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, ****DO NOT FREEZE****. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.